TAMMANY HALL'S ATTITUDE. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN POTTS.

STATISG THE HON. JOHN KELLT'S OB-ECTIONS TO GOV. ROBINSON.

Resolutions Against the Governor Passed with Only One Discerting Voice—The De-mocracy of the State Warned of Danger Lurking in Tommany's Displeasure-What Tammany Styles Dictation and Tyranny.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization yesterday, the Hon. John Kelly, Gen. Frank B. Spinola, the Hon. William R. Roberts, Thomas F. Grady, Maurice F. Holahan, and Denis Quinn spoke in favor of the resolutions that are printed below, and James Oliver cast the only vote against their passage. John Kelly, Augustus Schell, and Thomas F. Grady were appointed the com-mittee to prepare an address to the Democratic party, and were authorized to attach to it the names of the 215 members of the Committee on Organization. The resolutions are as follows:

Wheress. The approaching general election in this State is of such importance in itself and in its probable influence as to render the success of the Democracy not only

desirable but imperatively necessary; and
Wherear, Success can be attained only by the nomina-tion of such cambidates as will invite the hearty and ted support of the Democracy of the State; and Wheren, There are those, in no wise identified with the principles of Democracy, yet associated with the party entirely through selfish motives, who, preferring its featrather than that it should succeed if not ruled by their personal ravorites, sock to render defeat certain by means of the nomination of an unworthy and objections ble candidate for the office of Governor; and

Whereas. The pretext offered as the excuse for their suspicious persistency is that the nomination of any can-distance ther than Lucius Robinson would be a submision on the part of the Democracy of this State to the dictation of the Democracy of the city of New York; and
Wheran, Such alleged dictation consists in the clear
and truthful definition by the recognized leader of this erganization, the Hop. John Kelly, of our position in regard to the proposed renomination of Lucius Robinson, in order that the Democracy of the State may be fore-warned of the inevitable consequences of such action;

Wherens, Our duty to the Democracy of the State reare controlled, as will enable our fellow Democrats to in cently judge as between us and our enemies; there-

circumstances will the Democracy of the city of New York vote for Lucius Robinson as a candidate for the office of Governor, we are not to be understood assat-tempting to dictate to the Democracy of the State, but that we simply avow that to support such a nomination would involve a sacrifice of all manhood and honor, and that such a sacrifice we are unwilling, under any circum-

stances, to make.

Resolved, That in this declaration and avowal we are governed by the following reasons:
First—That Lucius Robinson has opposed the true prin-ciples of Democracy. Elected Governor in 1878, he at-tempted at the next Democratic State Convention to dictate its nominations, claiming that the Secretary of tate its nominations, claiming that the season state, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, and the Biate Engineer and Surveyor were to be regarded merely as Cabinet officers to "his Excellency the Governor,"

although elected in the same way and deriving their powers from the same source as the Exec vive himselt. We believe his attempted dictation to be opposed to the essential principles of Democracy, and we are unwilling to endorse his action in this regard by assisting in his re-

We believe his claim that associate State officers are to be regarded in the light of an official Cabinet, and there-fore to be the choice of the Executive, manifests such a want of appreciation of and indifference to our govern mental system as unfits him for the position be occupies, and we are unwilling to continue him in an office the

powers of which he assumes to use as a dictator.
Second—In the discharge of official obligations he has
suffered himself to be controlled by personal friendships
to the detriment of the best interests of the State, as was evidenced by his refusal to investigate the charges against the County Judge of Cortland County, f. Who meant the County Judge of Cortains County, it was reason that such charges involved a personal friend, for-merly the Judge's clerk, then a member of Assembly, and for the further reason that the counsel of the Judge before him was also a personal friend and a member of

Third-He has allowed his political animosities to con ranted removal of the County Clerk of New York County, the Hon. Henry A. Gumbleton, for refusing to permit the examination of his official records by a self-constituted and partian committee, under a statute which had been repealed seventeen years before. That the removal of Mr. Gumbleton was effected for purely political purposes was proven by the appointment made in Mr. Gumbleton's stead, the Governor's appointed having no other distincon than that he had endeavored to be conspicuous in his apposition to the Democratic organization of the unty and had at the last election supported the Re-

Sidney P. Nichols from the office of Police Commissioner in an illegal manner, as a part of a conspiracy between the Governor and the Mayor, for no other reason than that it would show the extent and bitterness of his opposition to this organization, because it resisted his at-tempted dictation at the State Convention in 1877.

Fifth-That he held the papers in the case of the Hon William F. Smith, submitted at the same time as the case of Mr. Nichols, for the purpose of coercing Gen. Smith in the discharge of his official duty, and acted upon them only after that gallant soldier and sterling Democrat re-fined to be a party to any attempt to deprive this organi-

d the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad lerses City. They were taken to Police Head-and Chief Murphy asked them where they 136 Ninth street South Boston," replied Bauck,

as specialized and rowen. Prince have, it is the first the Chief. It is the first the Chief. But we steen to do West? It is seen to rich the hourse? It was the first the hourse? It was want to fight the hourse? It was want to fight the hourse? It was want to fight the hourse? It was the hourse the richt, and we gut up and let the richt, and we gut up and let the richt, and we gut up and let the richt was the first the hourse the way? It was live on the way was live on the way and borners.

The high were committed, and Chief of Police Adams theaten was interined of their arrest.

Professing to Transplant Human Hair as You

Information having been received to the effect that great excitement provails in certain parts of the West over an alleged wonderful invention of one Benjamin Frank-lin Potts, whose headquarters was said to be at the Inventors' Institute, at 733 Broadway, a Sun reporter went to find that gentleman and learn whether he has really made the astounding invention with which he is credited by certain Western newspapers. The invention was described very briefly as a contrivance for transplanting hair.

The reporter ascended the stone steps at 733 Broadway, entered a door at his left, and said;

I am looking for Prof. Potts."

Potts ?-Prof. Potts, did you say ?" inquired young man, looking up from a large ledger, In which he seemed to be making entries in red

Perhaps I should say Dr. Potta."

"Potts?-Potts? Are you sure the name is Potts?" looking the reporter sharply in the eye. The reporter took off his hat, passed a handkerchief over his head, and was about to say that the Potts for whom he was looking was further described as Benjamin Franklin Potts, but the young man glanced quickly at the crown of the head thus uncovered, and said: "Excuse me a moment, sir." He went out of the room like a shot, and the sound of his feet

was heard on the staircase above.

While he was gone the reporter had time to glance around the front part of the long room into which he had been admitted. The inner

glance around the front part of the long room into which he had been admitted. The inner cases of the windows served as racks on which to hang barometers and thermometers of a great variety of patterns. On shelves and tables extending down the narrow and, at that hour dark apartment were many queer contrivances in wood, metal and india rubber, whose utility or purpose was so obscure that there was no clue on which to hang a guess.

A rattle of feet on the outer staircase anneunced the return of the young man who had lately disappeared. Eatering the room, he turned to a messenger boy and said: "Show this gentleman to the upper office."

The reporter followed, was admitted to a small room in an upper story, and was introduced to an officer of the institute. "I called to see Professor or Doctor Benjamin Franklin Potts," the reporter said as he took off his hat.

The gentleman addressed looked inquiringly at the crown of the uncovered head and asked: "Are you from Ohio?"

To this leading question the reporter replied that on the contrary he was from The Sus office, and that he had come to get an interview with one Benjamin Franklin Potts, professor or doctor or both, who had created such excitement in Ohio with his alleged invention for transplanting capillary shoots.

"Be scated," the officer of the institute said. "I am sure," he continued, addressing an employee, "that the cut of this sectional view was left down stairs. Go and find it." Then, turning to the reporter: "Have you ever heard of the Universal Nasal Conformitor? You have, Very well, You must know, then, that the inventor of the Conformitors are soid in London and on the continent, and you can see them displayed in show windows along with spectacles, eye, lasses, and ear-trumpets.

"Prof. Potts is not at present—?" the reporter began.

"Prof. Potts is not at present; nor has he ever been. The genius who chooses to call

tacles, eye-glasses, and ear-trumpets.

"Prof. Potts is at present—?" the reporter began.

"Prof. Potts is not at present; nor has he ever been. The genius who chooses to call himself Benjamin Franklin Potts is the inventor of both the Conformitor and the apparatus for transplanting hair; but in view of the fact that the extreme novelty of his inventions would be likely to subject him to the ridicule of those who have no need for them, he is determined that his real name shall not be coupled with his inventions. You will therefore excuse me for declining to furnish his name for publication, and speaking of him as Potts."

"Then he is actually serious in his proposal to transplant hair to bald heads?"

"Not only serious in the proposal, but confident of success. He brought drawings of his invention, and when he went away he said that he would return before long with a perfect machine."

"Are you at liberty to say anything about the

invention, and when he went away he said that he would return before long with a perfect machine."

"Are you at liberty to say anything about the principle on which it is to be constructed?"

"There can be no harm in saying that he promises to produce a machine that will transplant hair on bald heads and on hairless lips and chins—in short, from the skin of any living thing to the skin of any other living thing. The principle on which it works is something as follows: He proposes to take the hair from the back part of the heads and upper part of the necks of his patients. You have notleed that almost every man has an abundance of hair there. The machine is to be all of metal, and will be a handsome piece of workmanship. It is passed gently over the neck, and upon touching a delicate spring it catches hold of a single hair, which passes quickly into a hollow needle, the root moving down to the needle's point. Then the machine is moved to the top of the head, and by an automatic contrivance it places the hair the required distance short of the hair last plantest. The frame of the machine is secured to the head by fastenings at the forehead and below the ears, and when one row of hairs is transplanted the working part of the contrivance is serewed over a short distance to where the next row is to be set."

"How long before it will bear combing?"

"How some set in at the expiration of fourteen days the coarser side of an ordinary fluccomb may be run through it, removing the lew hairs that have failed to take root by reason of injury suffered in removing them for transplantation."

"When do you expect him back?"

"Botts is now in Ohlo L believe. At any rate

william F. Smith, submitted at the same time as the case of Nr. Nichols, for the purpose of coercined for Smith in the discharge of his official duty, and acted upon them only after that calliant soldier and sterling Democraters fixed to be a party to any attempt to deprive this organization of the impactors of election.

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The object of the theory of the total of the interest of the mailer, ireachery, or audacity of professed position friends.

The object of the total of the interest of the impact of the impact of the coming state Convention is called to the impact of the world of the impact of the common state of the first of the selection and Assembly districts for the selection of delegates to the impact of the common state Convention is called to the impact of the common state of the impact of the impact of the common state of the interest of the selection and Assembly districts for the selection of delegates to the common state of the impact of the impa

Soon after I was 30 I had a moustache that made my frients envious.

"Those who haven't strong beards ought to thank their lucky stars that they have not. Why, I've seen men with strong beards suffer draadfully after a close shave on a warm day. The perspiration makes the tender skin smart like the points of needles. Do many people ask for hair or beard tonics? Why, it's an everyday thing to have a man put on an injured air when he is told that I don't sell any tonic.

The Defoor Murder.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11,-Gov. Colquitt sent a requisition to Alibania to-day for George Williams, colored, accused of the Defoor murder. His wise wears old Mrz Defoor's showl, stolen from the house on the night of the nurder. Others when shows to the capital showledge of the contract of the nurder.

EX-GOV. SPRAGUE'S WRATH.

THE TUTOR'S STORY OF HIS EXPULSION FROM CANONCHET.

n Apparently Unreasonable Prejudice— Chasing the Elderly Man from the Grounds Into the Village—Another Previous Assault

George Linck, the elderly German teacher involved in this unfortunate affair, makes a long and diffusive statement concerning it. Much of what he says is irrelevent, and he makes no mention whatever of Senator Conkling's presence in the house. He begins by saying that he was first introduced to Mrs. Sprague in December, 1878, through Miss Young's school agency in New York, with a view to employnent as private tutor to Mrs. Sprague's son, Willie, 12 years old, then recently returned from Europe. The engagement was not then made, but in June last Mrs. Sprague wrote him asking if he could then take the position. He

asking if he could then take the position. He replied affirmatively, and received the following letter, written from Mrs. Sprague's country residence near Washington:

Mr Dras Siz: I find your pleasant letter here on my return from an absence of several days, and write at the first man and the several days, and write at a month for three months and accept a salary of Sof July, that I will be much pleased to make such an error sacement with yon. The studies during the sammer for both the boy and my little daughter will not be arduced it is more companiously, or at teaching and example and muste that I court for them during the ordinary time is reaction, and as an experiment for possible tuture time teaching. But in any event, such an arrangement would fill pleasantly and not unprofitably your summer months, and would, I have full taith, be agreeable and serviceable to all concerned. I write in haste, and will await your reply before entering more tuly into detail indeed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indeed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have confidence in me, the detail indreed, if you have respectfully. Mrs Ws. Ersague.

He accepted this offer, and Mrs. Sprague replied:

My Deas Siz: I was highly gratified to receive your jet.

My Dran Sin: I was highly gratified to receive your is for of acceptance, and William My Dran Sin: I was highly gratified to receive your let of accentance, and Wille, too, seems much pleas at the pleasant anticipation of such an agreeable commonship. Wille returned yeaterday from school. Seems, weary and looks thin, and I shall do all I can have him rest this week, to be fresh on Monday, where propose to take him to New York, and from themes triesday or Wednesday to Naraganisett. If you witherefore, hold yourself his readiness from the 1st of du and will call upon me at the Westminster Hotel on Todday morning about 10 o'clock, we can develop togeth further our programme. Very respectfully yours.

day morning about 10 o'clock, we can develop together further our programme. Very respectfully yours.

An interview at the Westminster Hotel on July 1 resulted in his definite engagement. That same evening he started with the boy for Narragansett Pier, and the next morning established themselves in Gov. Sprague's beautiful country place, Canonchet, about half a mile from the village of Narragansett Pier.

The same evening he was introduced to Gov. Sprague, who received him politely, but seemed to take no especial interest in him. Afterward he and the boy got along famously in the school-room—walking, fishing, bothing, and taking their meals together, the Governor being in Previdence, and Mrs. Sprague having returned to Washington. Mr. Linck takes occasion to remark that, one day at breakfast, the Governor having run down from Providences:

The Governor, at the head of the table, kindly helped me to all the table afforded, and, though taritum at first, condescended to enter into a pleasant conversation on general todas, in the course or which I cound not help mixed up and moddled, as a first a second sometimes are all thinking of another. A vacant stars in the sugar bowl for several minutes seemed to surprise even while, the table and the land of the surprise even while, the course of a his papa in wonder.

The next morning the Governor left for New-

sugar bowl for several minutes scemed to surprise even Wilke, whom I noticed looking at his paps in wonder.

The next morning the Governor left for Newnort, taking Willie with him. The tutor resumes:

At 12 o'clock a female help from the kitchen handed me a note, which the Governor, she said, had left for me, with Mrs. Mc'ue. It was to the effect that he had some thoughts of taking Willie further. In that avent, should he not return, I was to engage a room at a help! So there I was, a tutor without a pupil, slone in a big gloomy house. I, having defrayed, hitherto, travelling sike running up a heavy hotel bill, soket, not reeling having falled to deposit the necessary funds or a letter of credit, decided to hold the fort till Mrs. Surgaue should arrive. I telegraphed at once to Washington what had happined, and received a reply expressive of Mrs. Sprague's utter astonishment at the Governor's want of faith. Letters were to follow. Waiting for letters and instructions. I continued to reside at Cananchet, feeling extremely lopesome and unhappy. In the evening, on the 7th of July, Mrs. Milligan, an assistant cook during the housekerps illness, came to not the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the long stream of the housekerps illness, came to be during the passing time. The Governor, however, did not send for me nor come to me, and I did not go after him, being still without Mrs. Sprague's advices. It was not until the 5th of July that two letters were received by up. dated Washington, the 4th and 7th of July, Mrs. I had

you return to Camonchet before my arrival, please pay, and I will see that the money is refunded to you.

A few days afterward Linck met the Governor walking in the grounds of the house.

It saw me country, and I directed my course so as to meet him, tanging there was my chance newfor having a law quiet words of exchanging which my man to come to an understanding. This was a sad mistake. Instead of returning my salate, he tarned to me saverely with:

"Why did you not obey my orders to leave this house? What toniness have yoth here at all!" To this pionsant address I recibed coulty. "I am here by Mrs Sprague's orders, and have nobedy else's orders to obey. If me should estitled coulty "I am here by Mrs Sprague's orders, and have nobedy else's orders to obey. If more should estitled the directions and expecting her here tross day to day. I did not think it necessary to move. Send me, however, a conveyance to take me by the per with hageage, and I am willing to clear out this moins it, as it is undestrable to live under the same roof with a min who seems to have lost his sense." "December 1, but I have enough of Canonchet the same roof with a min who seems to have lost his cases." "December 1, but I have enough of Canonchet used another unpleasant epitted to me and canonchet used another unpleasant epitted to me, and I could not help easing after him. "It was an ammany thing for you to carry of my long candestniely!" "Your boy" be called bark with a sneer, and those were bis last words. He disappeared smouth the rees, I went up to my your packet my trans to be called for next morning, and but adoubt Canonchet probable forever, as I then thought.

Linck returned to New York, where he called Linck returned to New York, where he called upon Mrs. Sprague at the Westminster Hotel, July 14. He was instructed by her to join herself and the children at Watch Hill, where she would remain until Canonchet should be made ready for her reception. On July 19 the Governor joined his family at Watch Hill. "Mrs. Sprague." says Linck.

Sprague," says Linck, begget me to keep out of his way for a while, as he seemed to labor under the effects of drink. I had the demand named, and did keep out of the way visiting first the beach and then the afternoon service in the Watch Hitt Graye! At lost, my patterne giving out, I ventured back to the note! in order to gain my room, sering the children at play and the governess on the parce, i Stepped up to her to exchange a Gev, words. At

He returned to Narragansett Pier, but took lodgings with a family living some distance from Canonchet, Mrs. Sprague paid him the money due and, on Friday of last week, sent for him to come to the house. "On the assurance that the Governor was absent," he says: I consented, though most reluctabily, and was frief. I sughted at the cultance hall of Cananchet walked up the front steps, while Perry, the contain drawe round the Lack of the house. A servant in

movement implied. I was not prepared to be shot down by an infusised maiman. I turned to Perry, b'dine him to drive me off instantly it he would not be a citness to a cold-blooded marder. Ferry he sitated, but at less yielded to my solicitations, and drove off. When we reached the Fier, Ferry let reluctant to drive the mar in the station, and him he seemed down all Mrs. Beacher's wine house, opposite the Elmwood House, where I bed on two occasions treated myself and Perry to a slass of lager. I entsyed; he drove off. I seated myself and the total stable in a front room, taking to the lamidaly's daughter, who appeared to know who I was. My glass of lager had not been served when I saw the Governor coming alone in a buggy behind a fast mare. I fancied he would drive past. He did not, but stopped short in front of the very house. Who told him I was here? I called to the landlady's daughter, "There is harm intended. What is to be done?" She pushed me into the back dining room, from which I found my way into the kitchen, not so much to seek a hiding place as to find some weapon of defence, should he penetrate so far. I saw what! wanted, and kept my eves on! I. Three four minutes passed in singleness. At last the door was thrown open, but by the sishment, "was the Governor roins to almeity such the rished in wildly, with a gun in hand, peered into every corner in the front rooms, and inquired for you. I told him you had gone down into the village; thereupon be modound of his intending to shoot mis and driving off. I assented. She halled a buggy instantly. I jumped on and was driven home, out of harm's way. Such is the correct report of my connection with this impleasant affair thus far.

VACHT RACING ON THE SHREWSBURY. Prizes for the Florence and Madelaine, and

Nothing for Third-Class Boats. The postponed race of the Fairhaven, (N. J.,) Yacht Club, which took place yesterday, bury. Hundreds of visitors came from New York and Long Branch, and the plazza of the club house and the hotel were crowded with gayly attired spectators. less than 2,000 people witnessed the start, which was on time allowance. The first-class sloops got off in the following order: Florence, J. C. Fisher owner, 26 feet 6 inches in length, at 12 o'clock 19 minutes 15 seconds; the E. Minturn, B. Doughty, 34 feet 4 inches, at 12:20; the Breeze, Mence, 28 feet 8 inches, at 12:21:15; the Sea Spray, Gen. Duryes, 29 feet 6 inches, at 12:21:15; and the Bertie, M. C. D. Borden, 31 feet 11 inches, at 12:22:45. The second gun, fired ten minutes later, was the signal for the second-class aloops, which passed the stake boat as follows: Augusta, Geo. Kemp, Jr., 22 feet 4 inches, at 12:29:30; the Elena D., José F. Navarro, 21 feet 9 inches, at 12:30:30; the Sophia Emma, Gen. J. M. Varian, 21 feet 10 inches, at 12:32:30; the Madelaine, Thos. Riddle, 21 feet 3 inches, at 12:33:45; the Ideal, Mr. Ricker, 22 feet, at 12:35:30; and the Vixen, H. B. Edwards, 22 feet 8 inches, at 12:38. The third-class (cat) boats, E. K. Olivia, Lizzie R., and Mamie, ranging from 18 to 21 feet long.

The third-class (cat) boats, E. K. Olivia, Lizzle R., and Mamie, ranging from 18 to 21 feet long, got off within three minutes of each otner, the last of the fleet, the Lizzle R., being sent on her journey at 12:47:30.

The breeze at starting was from the west; the tide was ebb. The first-class sloops shot away in fine style, headed by the Florence, the Breeze following close, and the Sea Syray, with her active crew of red caps, coming third. All the yachts were sailing in the wind, and as they rushed by the stake beat, one after the other spreading their broad wings and bounding over the ruffled water they presented a picture-sque sight. The course was the usual five-mile one, and was to be satied over four times. The boats rounded the Locust Point stake boat to the eastward in much the same order in which they started. In the second class the struggle was between the pretty white-painted sloop Madelaine of Oceanport and the darker and heavier Sophia Emma of Harlem. The Emma got away first, but the Madelaine speedily overhauled her, the Emma at the same time leaving the Augusta, which had preceded her, in nor wake. Coming back over the course for the first time, the wind died away almost completely, and the yachts were compelled to boom out their big jibs to the utmest, to take advantage of the little air stirring. This lasted but for a little while, the breeze freshening rapidly as the boats approached Locust Point. In rounding for the second time the Florence keeled over until she threatened to capsize, but Capt. Throckmorton, who sailed her, continued to keep her in the teeth of the wind with tact and daring that elicited appliance, Down the course to the westward the boats raced merrily togother, the Florence gradually increasing her lead of the Breeze derpite the utmest efforts of the latter. From the stake-boat tothe upper turn there was a splendid chase between the two favorites, both carrying sail hard, and heeling over until it seemed as though the rival pyramids of causas must both topple. Form flew from going over. In the second division the Madeleine was still leading, and the Augusta had regained her old place, leaving the Harlem boat third. Half a dozen steam hunches followed in their wake, and a hundred other pleasure craft were ranged along both sides of the nilddle course.

On the third and fourth rounds the boats of each division clessed nearer together, and the final brush for the goal began. The Florence was now leading by a long distance, and lo to 1 was offered on her, with no takers. For the second place there was a lively struggle between the Breeze and Sea Suray, and at one time the red caps had high hopes of overhauling their competitor from Staten Island. In the third class the E. K. and the Lizzie R. stuck within 100 vards of each other up to the close. The following was the time of arrival of each boat at the end of the twenty miles, together with the corrected time:

Time of Ourertal E Minturn..... SECOND CLASS. Azzie R. 5-42-20 K. 5-43-20 Lamre 5-43-20 Lican 5-52-20

The third class got befouled in rounding the Locust Point stakeboat for the last time, and after two hours and a half of wrangling, the judges—H. T. Eldred, Frank Bates, J. Eustave, and Alderman Hoffmire declared the third-class contest a draw, and gave the money to the local charities of Monnouth County. The Florence received the first prize in money in the first class, and the Breeze, the second bont, a stand of colors, In the second class, the Madalelma took the purse, and the Ideal the colors.

WATTS STREET'S FRUGAL GOAT. Defiance of the Laws for the Protection of the Bill Posters.

One of the Hudson River steamboat com-panies has a large bulletin board on the wall of a ware-house at West and Watts streets, and a frugal widow in the neighborhood owns a goat. The bulletin board is the employ of the steamboat company comes around in the employ of the steamboat company concessreamd and puts up six he w posters, and the goat watches him from behind an adjacent steep and node approximaly. After the man has disappeared the goat comes up and between the man has disappeared the goat comes up and detween the paper and the beard and pulling the tack heads through the corners of the paper. The goat devours the poster with evident reliab, and makes six courses of the poster with evident reliab, and makes six with the air of one who is on good terms with an the world. What with empty preserved fruit cans in the winter and steamboat pasters during the maxigation season, the goat finds palatable and nutritious grazing the year around.

At the Instance of the Pennsylvania Riot Bill

for was arrested this afternoon at the instance of the Riot But Investigating Committee, on a charge of corrupt so-

Incendiarism in Sullivan County.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11 .- The tannery owned by Medad T. Mdrss at Morsston, Suilivan County was barned on Saturday night by an incendiary. Last

FEDERMEYER'S BIG TASK.

TRYING TO TRUNDLE A WHEELBARROW 450 MILES IN SIX DAYS. One Hundred Miles Made to the first Twenty-

four Hours with 21 Minutes to Spare-A. Frenchman who is Terribly in Enraest. At about a quarter to 9 o'clock last night Federmeyer had chased his wheelbarrow ninety miles upon the concrete flooring of the American Institute Rink. Federmeyer is the Frenchman who trundled his wheelbarrow from San Francisco to New York, between the 8th of December and the 24th of July. He began the present walk, which is to last six days, yesterday morning at 12:07, and through the day made frequent stops, but none of them was of long duration. The exhibition has been badly managed, and barely advertised at all, and in consequence the spectators were small in numbers. Just a sufficient number of persons were present last night to make a loud noise. Federmeyer is to trundle his barrow for six days, and is to forfeit nothing if he loses, but to gain \$500 if he covers 450 miles. Nobody knows who offers the prize or where it is now held, but there is a general im-pression that some Frenchmen at a hotel in West Third street are pledged to pay the money. A throng of them were at the Rink before day break yesterday, and they bothered the pedestrian so much that they were reprimanded. A shrewd young business man named De

trian so much that they were reprimanded. A shrewd young business man named Do Witt, who has hired the Rink for the season and who has sublet it to many plenic parties, is responsible for the building, and conducts the drinking bar. He says that half the gate money is to go to Federmeyer. He has shown great kindness to the Frenchman, who seems to stand in need of both money and friends. He won \$1,500 by his transcontinental walk but will not get the money until Potter, his competitor, reaches here. Federmeyer says that Potter and his wheelbarrow are this side of Pittsburgh. He says he beat Potter about 1.100 miles. The scorers are keeping it after a plan of their own, and it is almost impossible to compare their figures with the records of previous feats in pedestrianism. Each mile is properly scored, but the record of each hour is not arrived at.

Federmeyer is an enthusiast. He flies along wholly unconscious of irregularities. He seems to have enough to do to keep the wheel of his barrow on the white paint line that somebody has drawn on the concrete floor about ten feet away from the railing, and that was laid out by a surveyor as an eighth of a mile long.

Federmeyer is undoubtedly the strangest figure that ever trod a track. He wears nothing but shoes, trousers, and ared shirt. His shirt is worn like a cont outside his trousers, after the Chinese fashion. He has one leg of his trousers rolled up and the other unfurled, and his shoes are laced, fitted with clastics and slashed with a penknife besides. He has long, black hair, hanging to his shoulders, and his matted beard is a stranger to barber's tools. Without his wheelbarrow he looks like a tramp; with it he resembles a scissors grinder overwhelmed with business. His wheelbarrow is the same one that he trundled across the Rocky Mountains. It is a square box on two straight handles that terminate at a big wheel of solid wood. It contains compartments for clothing, food, water, and the letters he used to carry from point to point. It has the flags of Franc

ered with business cards picked up on the long journey.

Federmeyer grasps the handles near the box, and holds his arms so that the ends of the trundles rest across them. He leans forward, and, in point of fact, having once started the barrow, runs or waks after it until he wants to rest. He could not waik in the manner he does without the barrow; he would have to run. He waiks very stiffly, and his manner of running almost buffles description. It is a stiff jerky gallop, with an occasional himp. Mr. Fuller, the man who crossed the continent with him, walks with him half the time. The Frenchman always spurts into extra good time when Fuller is with him. Fuller is acting as his trainer. Federmeyer's record thus far is explained by the following table, which includes his periods of rest:

Mise Nicots.** **Secret.**



Federmeyer had 21 minutes of the 24 hours left when he completed 100 miles.

At 3½ o'clock in the morning he rested until 7 minutes past 50 o'clock; at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock in the morning he rested until 13 minutes past 11 o'clock; at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock he rested 15 minutes; at 17 minutes past 7 o'clock he rested 15 minutes; at 17 minutes, past 8 o'clock he rested 10 minutes past 12 o'clock he rested 15 minutes; at 17 minutes, past 8 o'clock he rested 10 minutes, and at 4 minutes past 9 o'clock he rested 18 minutes.

The history of these rested 18 minutes.

The history of these rested 18 minutes, and at 4 minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning he took a sort of breakfast. He cats boiled eggs, bread, tea and whiskey, and cold meat—the did during his walk from California. He did not sleep more than a minute and a half. At half past 10 he laid down on his cot in the second-story room in the southwest corner of the building. He declared that he could not sleep anywhore but in the cellar. It was not known that there was a cellar, but one was found—a dark, damp room under the same corner of the building. It contained a dead tree and some boxes. He said he would enjoy a good rest, and after he had been given a pail of lee water, into which he hung one hand, he did rest better than anywhere else, but he slept only a minute at a time. When he took his next rest he walked down the Third avenue to a shop in which he took a bath. He locked the door and fell asleep in the water. Fuller climbed over the transom and woke him up, and that made him very angry. When he had walked flity miles he complained that the concrete was too bard and hurt his feet. Earth would not be as good on account of his barrow, he said, but he wanted gravel thrown on the track. When he took a part and hurt his seet. I no minute at economic the concrete was too bard and hurt his feet. Earth would not be as good on account of his barrow he said, but he wanted gravel thrown on the frack. When this was done the publics hurthim and he returne

discovered in Federmeyer's room, and the walk was interratived for several minutes. The thick was not caught.

Edward Carter, who walked with Federmeyer, stopped at the end of ten index. He is a brick-layer, and is the picture of O'Leary. He made the ten miles in two hours and one minute. He will run 25 miles to-night. A man manned Bird is to bear in a three days walk and run to-night. He wants to make a record, and expects to take eart in the next six days walk at Gimore's. Panchot is also likely to run 50 miles to-morrow. He is the mail carrier from Buffalo.

At fourteen minutes past 10 o'clock Federmeyer rested twenty-six minutes, and, returning, made his 93th mile at forty-eight minutes past 10 o'clock. He was vigorously cheered, and bets were made that he would finish 105 miles in the twenty-four hours. It did not seem likely, however, as he was resting more and more frequently, and walking slowly. He was making each mile in eleven or thirteen minutes at this time. At 11 o'clock he completed his 96th mile, and said he felt well and confident, but he complained that a stone hit him in the leg and the bruise pained him— but only a vora lectic. When he made his ninety-minth mile he announced that he intended to sleep out of deors at the end of the first twenty-four hours. He said he felt quite fresh and stone. He said he end of the first twenty-four hours. He said he felt quite fresh and strong. Arrangements were made for him to sleep in the open hall in the rear of the main the blance. He made 19 miles at a quarter to 12 o'clock, and at four minutes to 12 he finished his 160th mile. His friends say that he would have made 115 miles if the spectators had been more numerous. To-diry a great throng is expected. The scorres will keep the record by the heur to-day. They are 2 b. C. Kline, J. H. Groves, James Ward, and John Kane.

Thrown from His Carriage.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—F. P. Smith, Cushier of the National Bonk of Orange, was sectionally industed in Estonion recently by terms thrown from a carriege.

Allen's Brain Food cures nervous decidity, weakness of generative organs, are all druggists. Along 515 1st av.—

GOLDSMITH MAID'S HOME.

Passing Her Days Among an Array of Spice did Staillons and Trotters.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9 .- About two miles from Trenton, on the old Millham road, iles the Fashion Stud farm, owned by H. N. Smith, Esq., of New York, and famous as the home of Gold-smith Maid and other noted trotters. The place was formerly the property of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, and was used for the State fairs which were held annually in Trenton. In 1870 Mr. Smith came into possession of the estate, and, appreciating the many advantages of the situation, determined to indulge his fondness for horses by making this the model stock farm in New Jersey. The grounds comprise 150 acres of undulating pasture, with a winding stream flowing through the entire length. Mr. E. K. Biddle, the superintendent of the place, informed me that Mr. Smith has invested at least \$300,000 in the enterprise. The three large stables are painted in bright colors; the stalls inside are models of neatness; and grooms are continually moving around among the horses brushing them until they glisten in the sun-

continually moving around among the horses, brushing them until they glisten in the sunlight. There is abundance of shade trees throughout the farm; the roads are all in good condition, and the miletrack connected with the place is used every evening for training the young stock and testing their speed. There are in all about 130 head of stock on the farm; ninety of these are Mr. Smith's own property, the other forty are mares and their foal sent there for the season.

In Mr. Smith's stud are four of the best bred stallions in the country. The first is Jay Gould, a handsome bay, 15 hands 2 inches high. He was foaled in 1864 by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Although his record is 2:21's, he has made better time. On Oct, 15, 1874, after making his regular season of five months at the farm, he trotted a mile in public in Baltimore in 2:19%, Jay Gould could at one time command \$50,000 in the market.

Next comes the tall bay Socrates, moving over the track with majestic strides. He is also from Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and has frequently shown the true mettle of nis stock on the race course. He was foaled in 1866, and in 1870 won the four-year-oid stakes in Prospect Park.

The superb black stallion seen at a distance from the rest, prancing and curvetting with untameable spirit, is Gen. Knox, the bride of Mr. Smith's stable. He was foaled in 1855 being sired by Vermont Hero, who was by Sherman Black Hawk. Gen. Knox is an inbred Hambletonian, possessing several direct strains of Messenger blood and one from Justin Morgan. He is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best stock horses in the country. His magnificent proportions and glossy black coat, together with the power and grace of all his movements, make him a favorite with every judge of horses. Some years ago a well-known horseman was so struck by his beauty that he offered \$50,000 for the stallion. Mr. Smith smild and replied: "Money cannot buy him." Gen. Knox is his sire of some fast trotters, such as Lady Maud, record 2:18½; Camors, record 2:26\hamma record

his mark as a trotter. There is a special groom for each of these horses. The groom sleeps in the stail.

Among the brood mares the chief attraction is Goldsmith Maid, whose name is familiar to horsemen the world over. She has trotted on every well-known track in the country, and for years carried off the stakes wherever she was entered. Her record of 2:14 has never been beaten except by Harus. "The Maid" has been off the track several years, and many visit the Stud Farm merely to have a look at the veteran trotter. Next to Goldsmith Maid comes Lucy, with a record of 2:18%. The other noted mares on the farm are Beile Strickland, who beat Charles E. Loew, Harry Harley, and seven others, in Narragansett Park, on Oct. 4, 1870, in 2:26, 2:28, 2:27; Rosalind, whose record is 2:21%; Idol and Western Girl, each with a record of 2:27; Lady Hayes, who beat American Star in 2:34 to a wazon; Daisy Burns, once the property of Commodore Vanderbilt, record 2:28; Tidy, record 2:37; Le Blonde, record 2:34; and Lady Wallkill, record 2:29%. Some of these are from New York and New Jersey, and others from the West. Several of the stock are entered for the fall trots, although, in general, Mr. Smith prefers to keep his horses off the track. Mr. Smith comes from New York can be of the track. Mr. Smith is stables. A new stable, 48 by 80 feet, is now in course of creation, and yet another will be built in the fall for the accomodation of the rapidly increasing stock.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

Murder by a Naturalized American in Egypt. andria say that one Mirzam, a broker and naturalize American citizen recently attacked Dahan Pasha th American citizen, recently attacked Dahan Pasha, the confidential agent of the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, near the Bourse, in consequence of a private gradge. Mirzan streek Dahan Pasha with a cane. The latter fled, and Mirzan flen shot him dead. Mirzan surrendered him self to the authorities, and is now in prison. The United States of the American surrendered him self to the authorities, and is now in prison. The United States of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Europe States of the Constitution of the Constitu

LONDON, Aug. 12.-A despatch to the Standard roin Paris asserts that the relations between Germany and France, have been somewhat ruffled by the Nancy

Count Andrawy's Rumored Retirement. LONDON, Aug 11.-The Pesther Lloyd says it has not the slightest doubt that the absence you furiously of Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, i the precursor of his definitive retirement from the public service. The occupants of his plane at Bluds, on the Danube, opposite Posth, have received notice to quit, so that it may be prepared for the Promier's return for the winter. The above is considered doubtuil.

Attack on British Officers.

CONSTANTINGELE, Aug. 11.—Official intelli-sence has been received here that a party of English officers surveying the frontier between Maccolonia and Burgaria were first upon Y & band of Englarians, but none of them.

The Meeting of the Emperors. LONDON, Aug. 11 .- A despatch to the Time:

Cholera in Afghanistan.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.—Up to the 6th of August flore had been seventy live cases of cheatra among the Europeans at Candahar, of which staty cases were hard. London, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons senger, the last University but was read a durid time without division. The result was greeted with cheera

Resignation of Minister Stoughton. LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Post announces that Mr. Stoughton, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, has resigned.

Riot in Belfast. London, Aug. 12.—A serious riot occured at Belfast last hight, caused by a Cathon, procession. Many persons were injured.

Girls as Highway Robbers. Fanny McDonald, aged 17 years, of 402 Ens Eighteenth street, and Sarah Quiun, aged 14 years, o 425 East Sixteenth street, met John Molntyre of 40s Eas

Seventh street at the foot of East Nimeteenth street lass sening, and snatched his watch and chain from his vesocrat. They were subarquently arrested and lossed in the Twenty weed of street police station. The watch was found upon the person of Fanny McDouald. One of Grant's Comrades,

William Johnson, a veteran of the Mexicar war, was found dead last night in his room at 7 Market dreet. He was a corporal in the same company with

Reducing a Jersey City Police Captain. The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City at their meeting to might dismissed Sergeant Wirks f the Third Precinct and reduced Capt Werner to the scance thus created. If P. Gienny was appointed Cap in in Werner's place.

Nicholas Buhn, aged 24 years, of 209 Second street, entered the Church of the Nativity last evening, bread open the contribution box, and above its contents the was traced by sicorge Mctiovern of 47 Second avenue, who called Foliceman U Nealis and caused his arrest

THE SITUATION IN MEMPHIS.

FORTY-SEVEN NEW CASES OF PEVER, AND SIX CASES OF DEATH

Pastors of Churches Requested to Discour-age Large Assemblages—Not Yellow Fever Weather—The Fever Attacking at Night.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Thirty-four new cases, neluding twelve colored people, were reported from inside the city limits by physicians to the Board of Health to-day. Five new cases were reported after 5 o'clock, too late for the Health Board's official report, but these will be reported to-morrow. Among the number is James Schools, well known among variety show people, who appeared here some years ago. Eight new cases outside the city, including four colored persons, were also reported. The death list from yellow fever to-day numbered six, including four colored. Among the new cases reported was C. Mulbrandon, one of the late F. Mulbrandon's children, 204 Desoto street. Mulbrandon was the first case in Memphis. He died nine days afterward. A nephew took sick in the same house and died some days afterward, and one of his children took sick and died, and now another has died. Ed. Schloss, a member of the Howard Association, was re-ported to the Health Board to-day as sick with

died, and now another has died. Ed. Schloss, a member of the Howard Association, was reported to the Health Board to-day as sick with fever. He had the fever in 1837, but the disease of that year was not epidemic, and the type is not regarded as furnishing any exemption from taking it again thing any exemption from taking it again thing any exemption from taking it again there were few deaths that year, and it is doubted from the family have died. The father is convalescent, and albe to be up and out. The mother and three other children are down sick, and are bad cases. The Rev. J. H. Ridley (colored), pastor of Collins Chapel, which has one of the family have died. The tather is convalescent, and able to be up and out. The mother and three other children are down sick, and are bad cases. The Rev. J. H. Ridley (colored), pastor of Collins Chapel, which has one of the fargest colored congregations in the city, also died to-day. He was a native of Goorgia, a man without education, but self-made. He was a mative of Goorgia, a man without education, but self-made, He was a mative of Goorgia, a man without education, but self-made, the was a mative of Goorgia, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Candidate of their best friends.

Many remittances of money come daily from Memphis refugees, but hundreds of them who are able to contribute have not as yet been heard from in the way of charity.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Sadety to-day raised a committee to confer with the pastors of churches regarding the propher of discouraging any large public assembles of the sadety to-day raised a committee to confer with the pastors of white and colored the pastors of white and colored part of the pastors of white and colored churches agree to the suggestion romains to be seen. The Health Board has ordered all nurses and other persons to observe sanitary precautions, and disinfect by boiling all clothing all bedding used by the sick.

In our last report the name of J. Clements appeared among the dead list o cases of deaths from yellow fever in this cit last week, being a decrease of forty against th previous week.

Collector Merritt received a letter from John M. Langston, the United States Consul-General at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, dated July 28, informing him that yellow fever had made its appearance there again, and that the Consul is declining to issue clean bills of health to vessels clearing for this port. He says that the fever was confined to the harbor at the time of writing, and that several deaths had occurred among scamen. The letter was forwarded to the Quarantine Board.

Convalescents at Quarantine. L. C. Wells, the purser of the steamer Morro Castle, John Henderson, a seaman on the schooner Rebecca Corona, and Edward Estey, one of the crew of the schooner F. C. Elbitt, who were lying in the Quarantine Hospital for soveral days with yellow fever, came out resovered yesterday. They went back to their vessels.

The Property Qualification in Hhode Island. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 11.-Before the Wallace Investigating Committee to day, Secretary of State Addeman gave figures of votes at several times upon the propositions to amend the Constitution beginning in 1853 under the Democratic administration, when the proposed Convention was voted down. He thought the Democrats, I they were a reed, could repost the property qualification with the Heputh and they would let.

By Edwin M. Show, Saperintendent of the State could restiled that in the option the number of attraction testiled that in the option the number of attraction because testiled that in the option the number of attraction because its from 2000 to 2,880, but no positive mormation can be had.

Disorder in Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 24,-Since the depart-Bre of ex President Canal, great disorder his prevailed. The guards have been trobled at night. Reports of The guards have been trebled at hight. Reports of musherry have been heard at all times. Of husiness there is mose, as all the stores and offices are kept closed. So provisional government has yet been formed, A remainded of seventy mends at his been formed to maintain order. All privators have been liberated from prison, including numbers of ruffing on the city from the matth, is monopolarily expected. Gen Boyrs Banding the principal below of the revolutional principal series of the control of the revolutional principal below of the revolutional former of the result against Canal, is still on board the British was slope Boxer. Grave insturbances are still apprehended.

A Pencemaker Killed with a Chiel.

Thoy, Aug. 11,-To-night as Frank Brennan t tempister, 21 years old, was walking along the stress ha not a party engaged in a row. While trying to quiet the

Missing for Seven Weeks. NEWBURGH, Aug. 11 .- Mr. Patrick Smith, a resident of the First Ward, this city, but his home seven weeks ago to day and has not been heard from since. He was a ship carisenter, about 50 years of are. His order was a little insettled. He has a family of grown-up children hymethers.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday. 8, 41, Hadinat's pharmacy at 3 A. M. (2); 6, 59°; 8, 70°, 12 M. 70°; 8, F. M. 80°, 0, 80°; 8, 70°, 12 M. 71°.

The Signal Office Prediction. Singhtly warmer, southeast to southwest winds, partly closely weather, and slight rase indewed by slowly falling harometer.

JOTTINGS IN AND NEAR THE CITY.

William Fory aged 5 years, of Guttenburg, N. J., died restorday, having been run over by a stone cart.

The glasshiowers of Williamstown, N. J., who have been on a strike for the past two mouths, resumed work resterring at the old wages. The trains of the Second Avenue Elevated road will run fitty feel above the street, between Thiery dard and Thirty sixth street, when the road is mismed. Fire at o South street last evening damared the sine-gar store old. W. Eleworth and scotte N Sound & Se-commission goods to the amount of \$6 feet. The fire started in Eleworth a store, in the second story.

Mina Utiliberanist, a done she in the course of George A. Dodre of Brine street, Newark, N. J. was agreeded last might on the charge of facing conductor for new tiern bake, which was a cred of smeley by D. J. The contractor for the Brooklyn Envaria hadronal had been unable to get an earth foundation in Water street, Brooklyn, and has also found it impracticable to sink a crib and fill it with broken stone. Accordingly the began